

STRUCTURE AND APPARATUS FOR A VERY SHORT HAUL, FREE SPACE, AND FIBER OPTIC INTERCONNECT AND DATA LINK

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates generally to optical communication systems, and more particularly to an improved structure and apparatus for a low-cost, high-performance, free space or fiber optic interconnect and data link.

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2. Discussion of the Prior Art

Optical systems are presently being used for high bandwidth, high-speed voice and video communications. As a result, optical systems are one of the fastest growing constituents in the communications systems market. The expression "optical system," 15 as used herein, relates to any system that uses an optical signal to transport data and or application content across an optical medium. Previously, most optical systems were configured as single channel systems carrying a single wavelength over an optical medium such as a fiber optic cable or some form of free space interconnect. As the demand for broadband services grows, the increase in traffic has led to a need for 20 greater channel carrying capacity. Due to the high cost of expanding the transport facilities of an optical communications or network system, increasing the capacity by laying more cable, for example, is generally impractical. Thus, it has become

important to develop a technique that could expand the channel-carrying capacity of these existing facilities.

One technique for increasing the capacity of an optical communications or network system is to multiplex the data streams or signals from a number of sources.

- 5 In general, multiplexing divides the available bandwidth of a common transport medium into fractional units that can be accessed by individual sources. With time division multiplexing (TDM), for example, these fractional units are referred to as time slots. TDM is a scheme by which the contents from multiple sources are divided into a plurality of segments. Each segment is then inserted into a pre-assigned time slot and transmitted via a composite carrier signal in a predictable, specified order via a single optical channel. At the other end, the data streams are then reconstructed and routed to the appropriate receiver. While this is a useful technique for conveying data or content from a plurality of sources on a single channel, the dispersion and non-linearity of the optical media tend to limit the performance and transmission capacity of the channel.
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- A practical method to increase the total capacity of a transport medium beyond the capacity of a single channel is to create a number of signals or channels having different non-interfering wavelengths. These signals or channels are then transmitted through a single optical transport medium such as fiber optic cable or, in the case of some very short-haul optical communications systems, a free space interconnect by using a technique called wavelength division multiplexing.
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Wavelength division multiplexing (WDM) converts the optical signals from several sources into a set of carrier channels, each having a specified, non-interfering

wavelength, that can be simultaneously transmitted over a single optical fiber or free space interconnect. Since each channel is completely isolated from the others, these discrete channels are simply combined or mixed, thereby creating an array of "virtual optical channels" that can be transported through a single optical transport medium.

5 Fig. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a typical WDM-based optical communications system as implemented in the prior art. In a typical WDM optical system, wavelength multiplexing and demultiplexing components are used to combine and separate the individual wavelengths, respectively. As Fig. 1 shows, a plurality of transmitters 110 direct a plurality of signals, each having a different wavelength 10 ($\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \dots \lambda_n$) from an array of data sources 112 to multiplexer 102 that combines these signals into a single multiplexed signal 120. The multiplexed signal is then transmitted through a fiber optic cable 106. At the receiving end, demultiplexer 104 receives and separates the combined signal into individual signals according to wavelength ($\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \dots \lambda_n$) and then directs these signals to the appropriate 15 receivers 108. For a signal to be properly demultiplexed, a single optical channel is selected from the multiplexed optical signal. The demultiplexer is designed to separate the individual wavelengths based on the precise center wavelength and bandwidth for each channel. One method of demultiplexing is to use an optical splitter followed by optical filters to select the precise bandwidth of each channel.

20 The advantage of WDM is that it significantly expands the capacity of a fiber optic communications facility. For example, a four-channel WDM optical system will experience as much as a four-fold increase in capacity and performance as compared to a conventional single channel system. The problem, however, is that such an

arrangement requires a precise correspondence between the wavelength of each optical signal and the wavelength selection element for each channel in order to avoid "crosstalk," that is, interference between adjacent channels. Also, most of the conventional multiplexing and demultiplexing components used in such systems or

5 networks tend to suffer from performance deficiencies requiring some form of amplification to be added to the configuration. As a result, these systems are very complex and have a significant impact on the cost of increasing the capacity of an existing optical communications or network system.

Fig. 2 is a schematic diagram that illustrates a prior art scheme for a WDM 10 optical data link. One approach used to reduce the cost of a WDM optical data link is an array of optical signals that are transmitted by a monolithic, very tightly coupled VCSEL-based transmitter array 202 to a channel-matched, wavelength-selective, monolithic photodetector array 204 through a single multimode fiber optic cable 206 without the use of either a waveguide combiner or distributor. The transmitter array 15 and the detector array are mounted to respective substrates 212 and 216 by suitable conductive means such as solder balls 210. This is accomplished by circularly arranging all the elements of VCSEL-based transmitter array to be in line with the core of fiber optic cable 206 so that the entire VCSEL-based transmitter array is simultaneously interfaced to the fiber optic cable. An adhesive bond 214 such as 20 epoxy resin is used to couple both VCSEL-based transmitter array 202 and photodetector 204 array to either end of fiber optic cable 206. It should be noted that the VCSEL-based transmitter array and the photodetector array are designed in a conventional cylindrical shape. Additionally, transmitter array 202 and photodetector

array 204 have flat planar-surface structures that facilitate proper alignment with fiber optic cable 206. The disadvantage of this technique is that if either the VCSEL-based transmitter array or the photodetector array is not precisely aligned with the fiber optic cable or does not exactly match the outer circumference of the fiber optic cable, the

5 optical data link will experience a significant level of loss, thus reducing the overall performance of the optical link. Also, the VCSEL-based monolithic transmitter array and monolithic photodetector array must have wavelengths that match. Otherwise significant crosstalk and interference may occur at the receiver.

Similarly, in a short haul, free space communications environment, 10 wavelength dependent multiplexing and demultiplexing components are used to direct the signals from a transmitter array through an open space to a photodetector array at the other end. As before, an array of transmitter elements, each emitting an optical signal having a different wavelength, is directed to a combiner or multiplexer. The combiner merges the received signals into an aggregate signal and transmits it across 15 the specified open space or channel to a corresponding demultiplexer. At the receiving end, the optical signals are split and directed through separate optical paths, and the separated optical signals are then detected by a photodetector that is tuned for a particular wavelength.

Like the fiber optic based communications facilities described above, a short 20 haul, free space facility that employs an optical multiplexer and demultiplexer will also experience a performance deficiency. In this case, it can be as much as a 12dB loss per channel for a four-channel WDM link. In addition, such a configuration requires precise alignment between the transmitter and the wavelength selection

element of each detector in order to avoid interference between adjacent channels.

Another disadvantage is that if the transmission elements of a transmitter array are too tightly grouped together, it will also generate additional signal interference and electrical crosstalk due to interference from the driving signals.

5 In view of the foregoing, there exists a need for a two-dimensional, free space optical data link or interconnect that employs an array of vertical cavity surface emitting lasers (VCSELs) to transmit multiple optical signals simultaneously to an array of detectors that selectively receive the transmitted optical signals. Ideally, such an optical interconnect is more cost effective, provides greater capacity and higher

10 performance than other conventional optical interconnects.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the primary purpose of the invention, as embodied and described herein, the invention relates to a cost effective, simplified implementation of a very short distance, free space optical interconnect and data link with improved capacity. The two-dimensional, free space optical link includes a transmitter array constructed with a plurality of multiple-wavelength transmitter elements that broadcast a specified set of multiplexed optical signals, comprising a number of channels at different wavelengths, through a short haul, free space channel to a receiver array. The receiver array has a corresponding number of filter/detector elements that separate the received multiplexed signals into several individual channels, each according to its wavelength. Each transmitter element has collimating optics and a vertical cavity surface emitting laser (VCSEL) array. The VCSEL array is

a tightly bound structure of at least four VCSELs, each emitting an optical signal having a different wavelength. This tightly bound array may be constructed from discrete VCSELs and assembled onto a substrate, or may be a monolithic design. The collimating optics are positioned directly in front of each VCSEL array to collimate

- 5 the emitted optical signals and direct them as a multiplexed signal to the receiver array at the other end. By using multiple VCSELs in each transmitter element and an equivalent number of detectors in the receiver array, multiple signals may be transmitted over the same short distance, free space link simultaneously. The receiver array may be constructed using discrete photodetectors and filters assembled into an array, or using monolithic photodiode arrays with filters attached.
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In an alternative embodiment, optical fibers may be used instead of free space to couple the transmitted optical signals to the receiver.

Advantages of the invention will be set forth, in part, in the description that follows and, in part, will be understood by those skilled in the art from the description.

- 15 The advantages of the invention will be realized and attained by means of the elements and combinations particularly pointed out in the appended claims and equivalents.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

The objects, advantages and features of the invention will be more clearly perceived from the following detailed description, when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawing, in which:

5 Fig. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a typical WDM-based optical communications system as implemented in the prior art;

Fig. 2 is a schematic representation of a prior art scheme for a WDM optical data link;

10 Fig. 3 is a schematic diagram illustrating a two-dimensional free space optical link constructed in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a schematic diagram illustrating the operative components of a two-dimensional transmitter array in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a schematic diagram illustrating the operative components of a two-dimensional receiver array in accordance with the present invention;

15 Fig. 6 details the operative elements of the two-dimensional optical interconnect of Fig. 3; and

Fig. 7 is a simplified side view, similar to Fig. 6, showing a two-dimensional array of optical fibers for the optical interconnect of Fig. 3.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention now will be described more fully with reference to the accompanying drawing, in which the preferred embodiments of the invention are shown. The present invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms

5 and should not be construed as limited to the embodiment set forth herein. Rather these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete and will fully convey the invention to those skilled in the art.

Fig. 3 is a schematic diagram illustrating two-dimensional, free space optical link comprised of a two-dimensional transmitter array 302 and a two-dimensional 10 receiver array 310. Transmitter array 302 is constructed of a plurality of multi-wavelength transmitter elements 304. Each multi-wavelength transmitter element broadcasts a multiplexed optical signal 306, comprising a number of channels at different wavelengths, through short haul, free space channel 308 to receiver array 310. Receiver array 310 is comprised of a corresponding number of filter/detector 15 elements 312, each of which splits the multiplexed signal into several individual channels according to its wavelength.

Fig. 4 shows the transmitter array of the invention. Two-dimensional transmitter array 302 comprises a set of collimating optics 408 and a corresponding set of vertical cavity surface emitting laser (VCSEL) arrays 410 that have been 20 mounted to substrate 406, such as by a solder bond 402. Each collimating optical element 408 is positioned directly over each of the VCSEL arrays. VCSEL array 410 is a tightly bound structure of four VCSELs, each emitting an optical signal with a different wavelength. Either bottom-emitting or top-emitting VCSELs can be used for

this application, but in this case, bottom-emitting VCSELs are preferred. This is due in part to the fact that bottom-emitting VCSELs allow the flip-chip solder bonding technique to be used to affix VCSEL array 410 onto substrate 406, which allows for convenient access to the contact pads for the VCSELs which are used to transmit the

5 electrical data. The use of discrete VCSELs rather than a monolithic array of VCSELs reduces the thermal crosstalk between channels.

Fig. 5 shows the receiver array of the invention. Receiver array 310 comprises a plurality of filters 502 and a matching set of photodetectors 504 in arrangements that are affixed to substrate 508 by suitable means such as solder bond 510. Each filter

10 element 502 and each photodetector element 504 comprises four electrically isolated segments designed to facilitate an optical signal of specified wavelength that has been broadcast through a short haul, free space channel from one of the transmitter arrays.

Each segment of filter 502 has a filter element 512 that has been configured to select a specific signal having a particular wavelength. Similarly, each photodetector 504 has a 15 corresponding detector element 506 to detect one portion of the transmitted combined optical signal, thus isolating and converting only one optical signal having a specific wavelength. The filter may be thought of as a pie-shaped segment, as shown, of a partitioned filter. It may also be comprised of separate segments mounted together on the corresponding detector or on an optically transparent surface to which both the 20 filters and the detectors are mounted.

Reference is now made to Fig. 6, showing the two-dimensional optical interconnect of the invention. Transmitter array 302 comprises transmitter elements 304 (see Fig. 3), each having a tightly bound cluster of VCSELs 606 (shown as four in

Fig. 4), each transmitting an optical signal at a different wavelength, and collimating optics 604. The collimating optics are designed to combine the optical signals emitted from each of the VCSELs into a single broadcasted signal 610 that is, in turn, transmitted through a short haul, free space channel 612 to receiver array 310.

5 Positioning the emitters of each VCSEL 606 in a tight rectangular cluster and forcing the emitted signal through collimating optics allow multiple optical channels to be transmitted over a free space channel without the need of either an optical multiplexer or a demultiplexer.

Receiver array 310 in Fig. 6 comprises tightly coupled sets of filter/detectors 10 312 comprised of multiple elements. Each filter/detector element consists of a tightly bound cluster of filters 616 and photodetectors 618. As optical signal 610 hits receiver array 310, each filter 616 in the array passes the appropriate optical signal in accordance with an assigned wavelength, permitting the desired signal to be passed through to photodetector 618 while reflecting the rest. Here, filter 616 is used as a 15 wavelength-selecting device, only accepting the precise bandwidth of a specified optical signal, thus ensuring that each signal is properly selected. Responsive to the signal received through filter 616, photodetector 618 converts the optical signal into an electrical signal for distribution through substrate 620 to a set of electronics 621, such as a receiver integrated circuit (IC), attached to backplane 622 that is able to 20 transmit the converted signal to an appropriate receiver or source (not shown). As with the transmitter side, the use of substrate 620 is optional. It is possible that the filter/detector assemblies can be mounted directly to the receiver IC.

Fig. 7 simply shows that the optical interconnection between transmitter 702

and receiver 706 may be through optical fibers 705. There is one fiber for each element of transmitter array 703 which transmits the signal through collimating optics 704. The signals are selected by filters 708 and detected by detectors 707 on receiver IC 706. The Fig. 7 version otherwise operates the same as the Fig. 6 apparatus.

5 It should be noted that the free space distance may be between racks in a communication apparatus and could be as small a distance as physically practical, possibly 0.5 inch, and as distant as practical for line of sight coupling, possibly approximately one meter. However, the Fig. 7 embodiment, using optical fiber coupling, could be any practical length and is not limited to line of sight.

10 Although not shown, focusing optics may be employed on the receiver side of the apparatus of the invention, in addition to the collimating optics shown on the emitter side.

While the preferred embodiments of the present invention have been described, it is understood that those skilled in the art, both now and in the future, may 15 make various improvements and enhancements which fall within the scope of the claims which follow, and equivalents.